INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

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SUBJECT	Moscow-Vladivostok Cable	DATE DISTR.	3 October 1955 25X1
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. In 1951-1952, two underground cables were being laid simultaneously in one trench 25X1 from Moscow to Vladivostok, one for official government use, the other for general use. The Chief of the Directorate of the Main Cable Line (nachalnik upravleniya kabelnoy magistrali), Major Moiseyev (fnu), a communications officer, talked to 25X1 various feeder points on the cable for general use, whereas he talked only to Moscow, on the official cable.

25X1

Government Cable

25X1

2. The government cable was four to five cm in diameter. 25X1 the internal structure of the government cable, since the ends of individual sections of cable were soldered and plugged, and the cable terminal was coupled (soyedineniye kontsov muftami) by communications officers. the cable was manufactured at the Stalin Cable 25X1 Plant in Moscow. this was government cable from Major Moiseyev.

25X1

Cable for General Use

3. 25X1 25X1 Work on the construction of the main line was begun in April-May 1951. 25X1 In July 1951, work was begun in the area of Promino, 180 km from Moscow. 25X1 witnessed the laying of the cable from Promino to Kuybyshev and the completion of the cable to Kuybyshev in March-April 1952. The cable was in use in April 1952; the chief talked over the cable to Moscow 25X1 and also to various populated points. In March 1952, 25X1 the cable would be extended to Vladivostok. At that time, columns or trucks were being transferred to Ufa. 25X1

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T 25X1

STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC				ORR Ev	x

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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25X1

4. The cable was laid from Moscow to Kuybyshev along and within 10 to 15 m to the right of the Moscow-Kuybyshev highway, ie, Moscow, Ryazan, Shatsk, (N54-02, E 41-43) Bednodemyanovsk (N 53-56, E 43-10), Kuzmin Lomov (N 53-32, E 43-40), Penza, Kuznetsk (N 53-07, E 46-38), Syzran (N 53-11, E 48-27) Kuybyshev, Stavropol. From Stavropol, the cable extended to Ufa. [redacted] The cable was laid in successive order, from Moscow along the route indicated above. Different sections of the cable were not laid simultaneously. 25X1 25X1

5. The cable reached the village of Rozhdestveno (N 53-15, E 50-04) on the right shore of the Volga, opposite Kuybyshev, and crossed the river at that point. An underground concrete bunker was built 50 m from shore, emerging about one m above the surface; it is possible that it was supposed to have been covered. [redacted] Such a bunker was built on the opposite shore. A cable of the same construction as the one on land was laid across the Volga on the river bottom. It was enclosed in heavy metal pipes, which were attached to concrete blocks (bolvanka), with metal pins (ship) to secure the blocks to the bottom. Divers laid the cables, and the area where work was going on was marked by signs, as on land. 25X1

6. The Kuybyshev end of the cable led to an underground concrete building in Stavropol, 120 km from Kuybyshev, where the new Kuybyshev hydroelectric station was under construction; the station was to be completed in 1955. Stavropol was to be flooded, and, nearby, a new city called Komsomolsk-on-the-Volga was being built. The underground building was called UP 28 (Feeder Point 28) and had five towers, one of which was 21 m high and the others 18 m high. Aerial wires extended to the towers. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

7. The basic feeder points were in the cities listed in paragraph 4. There were smaller feeder points, 20-40 km from each other. There were no other buildings along the cable run.

8. The depth of the cable trench was 1 m 20 cm (not 10 m), and the width was approximately 60-70 cm. The trench was dug mechanically. Three or four tractors traveled one after another, dragging plows and excavating devices (zemleroynyye prisposobleniye). Digging was performed manually only in those places where the ground was rocky. The cable was simply laid on the bottom of the trench and was not buried in concrete or placed in any concrete, fiber, or protective tile duct. The trenches were not shored. After box coupling the cable terminal (soyedineniye kuskov muftoy), the trench was immediately filled in by machine. 25X1

9. The cable was six-seven cm in diameter, and each section of cable was 400 m long. The cable consisted of 95 or 99 copper wires (not 133) for the entire length from Moscow to Kuybyshev. [redacted] Each conductor wire was insulated with tape, which was of material or threads of various colors (sic). The conductors were separated from each other only by the insulation tape. They were separated in sections by pipes or discs. The diameter of each conductor was approximately that of a German match, if the corners are cut (sic). The cable drum (stvol), consisting of 95 or 99 conductors, was taped with insulating tape and a layer of lead wrapped around the drum. This was taped and then spiraled with white metal. Finally, the outer part of the cable was taped with tarred binder twine (prosmolennogo shpagata). [redacted] this cable was made in East Germany. 25X1 25X1

25X1

10. The Army directed the cable laying. [redacted] a colonel general [redacted] was supposedly director of the main cable line construction, once in Kuznetsk, and once in May 1952 in Kuybyshev. His car was escorted by three Army cars. 25X1 25X1

11. [redacted] the cable was for communications and not power [redacted] Also, it was obvious from the thickness of the conductors and the type of insulation. That the cable was for telephone communications [redacted]. 225X1 25X1 25X1

12. [redacted] Only Army personnel worked directly with cable, coupling the ends and assembling the apparatuses in the feeder points. It was impossible, of course, to hide from the public the fact that the cable was being laid, since it was laid near the highway. 25X1

13. [redacted] There was no delay because of lack of materials. 25X1

[redacted] 25X1